THE AMENDMENTS.

Constitutional Question Regarding Article 3.

A POINT FOR THE COURTS, PERHAPS.

Views of Statesmen and

WAS IT BY DESIGN OR ACCIDENT?

The passage of the several amendments to the State constitution, submitted to the people at the late election, is now beyond question. Indeed the they received, reckoned anywhere between 100,000 and 200,000, was lar ahead of general expectation. The attempt of Tammany Hall to discriminate between them and submit only such of the amendments as suited the democratic taste proved an ignominious failure. They are passed in all good faith by the people, but the law-yers are beginning to nint that a flaw exists somewhere; that the amendments, while sanctioned by the roz populi, are irregular by reason of the manner in which they were handled by the last Legislature. It is true that the amendments respectively to articles 5 and 6, which passed the Legislature of 1873, were rejected by that of 1874. This, however, does not invalidate the remainder of the amendments, as each stands independent of the other. The question the lawyers raise is whether an amendment passed in its entirety by the first Legislature and amended or tipkered by the second is valid even after being adopted by the people.

WHAT THE CONSTITUTION SAYS.

By article 13 of the constitution it is declared that "any amendment or amendments to this tonstitution may be proposed in the Senate and Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the wo houses such proposed amendment or amendmenu shall be entered on their journals, with the reas and mays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice, and if in the Legislature so next chosen as aforesaid such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescibe, and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution." WHAT IS INFERRED.

Here it will be observed it is distinctly laid down that in case of the adoption by the second Legislature of the amendment or amendments passed by the first it shall be the duty of that body to submit such amendment or amendments to the people. Nothing is said to sanction the submission of a mutilated amendment to the popular approval, and it was clearly never contemplated that the amendments passed on by the first should suffer individually by addition or omission of part or parts at the hands of Legislature number two.

ONE WHO KNOWS. Mr. A Oakey Hall, in conversation with a reporter of the HERALD, stated that he was officially engaged to look into this very question. He seels satisfied that in case of any single amendment not being adopted in its entirety by two successive Legislatures it cannot stand. Take the instance of the amendment to article 3. Here there was originally a section (No. 4) providing for a census in 1875 and every tenth year thereafter. This passed the Legislature of 1873, and was rejected by that of 1874, on the grounds, as it would appear, that it was no amendment at all, but an unnecessary reenactment of the original provision in the constitution. But the original section in the constitution had a further provision for a periodical re-arrangement of Senate districts on the basis of the census taken. The wisdom of the Constitutional Convention set its face against the gerrymandering propensities of par-ties and declared for the principle of permanency in the Senatorial districting of the State. Mr. Hall sees in the unsanctioned omission of section & by the last Legislature a prospect of grave

complications.
THE OMITTED SECTION stood at the head of the most important series of amendments in the whole batch. For example, they swept away the very fountain of corruption the pay of members so as to give them no excuse to steal, and resolved back to first principles the theory of local or democratic government, To bring the question before the courts as to the regplarity of the amendment will be a simple mat ter, and if it be decided that the constitutional requirements were violated the work will have to

be done over again. WHAT A COUNTRY MEMBER THINKS. Mr. Lincoin, of Ontario county, who was in town vesterday, said there was nothing to fear about the amendment to article 3. "It was passed," said he, "by the people, and that was snough. It was they made the constitution, and they can unmake it when they like. This talk about the irregularity of one of the amendments will do for the lawyers, but no court in the The people made the constitution, and they have a right to repair it in their own way, in spite of

a right to repair it in their own way, in spite of quitories or irregularities."

In Pine Street said yesterday to the Herald reporter:—'I have not given much attention to the question. I am not aware that these amendments have been passed; but if they have, and that non-individually has been added to, they must stand as part of the constitution."

REPORTER—Suppose that one of these amendments had a section sanctioned by No. 1 and rejected by No. 2 Legislature?

DISTINGUISHED LAWYER—That amendment would then have to be submitted to another Legislature.

DISTINGUISHED LAWYER—That amendment would then have to be submitted to another Legislature, and passed precisely by the one as it was passed by the other. Reporter—When one or more amendments are entirely rejected by one Legislature after being passed by another, can the people have any chance of passing their opinion on them?

DISTINGUISHED LAWYER—Not constitutionally. The regular course must be conserved. It is fair to presume that when the people's representatives reject an amendment to the constitution the yeople themselves would do the same.

ANOTHER RURAL LIGHT.

people themselves would do the same.

ANOTHER RURAL LIGHT.

Speaking to Mr. Vedder of Cattaraugus, member if Assembly last year, the reporter learned that in the country there is a pretty general notion that the amendment to article 3 is in danger and will fail through when brought to the judicial test. Said Mr. Vedder, "The regularity of its passage is in question and can be made an issue at any time after the ist of January and in a hundred wars. It a member, under this amendment.

ared ways. It a member, under this amendment, should demand his pay at the rate of \$1,500 and the Comptroller chose to recess it, on the ground of the illegality of the amendment, a case would be made at once. Or if the Legislature gave a charter for something or other in contravention of the terms of the amendment another opening would offer itself to test its constitutionality."

THE INTEREST IN THE QUESTION.

At this time, when the constitutional amendments, never inther to much regarded and but imperiectly understood, are absorbing so much attention among lawyers and others throughout the State it may be well to glance at the debate this most important amendment to article 3 occasioned in the two houses of the Legislature last winter. It will be noticed that there was considerable apprehension that if section 4 was let out the other sections would be put in jeopardy. The democrats, as a rule, spoke in layor of the rejection of the section, and, though many republicans spoke in opposition, they were found voting the contrary way.

Mr. Robertson, in the Senate, gave it as his opinion that the section could be stricken out

Mr. Robertson, in the Senate gave it as his opinion that the section could be stricken out without endangering the restor the sections.

Mr. Ganson (democrat) was in favor of striking out the section. Its practical enect was to distractive a large section of the people of the State. It would be obviously unjust to keep any section in the constitution that would promote an ingenuality in representation.

inequality in representation.

Mr. Woodin said he had grave doubts as to the integrity of article 3 if the fourth section was atricken out. Some of the Senators had intimated that they thought otherwise, but had not given the reasons on which they based their opinion.

The question for the Senate to decide was as to

whether they agreed to the amendments, and the people would hold them responsible for their de-cision. He thought the section under considera-tion might be submitted to the people as a distinct amendment, and so any inconvenience might be avoided.

tion might be submitted to the people as a distinct amendment, and so any inconvenience might be avoided.

Mr. Parmenter (democrat) spoke in favor of striking out the section. He considered that the Senate could do so without affecting the remainder of the article, and the justice of doing so was not disputed. The motion to strike out section 4 of article 3 was then adopted by a vote of 25 to 2.

THE HOUSE DEBATE.

In the House an animated debate arose on a similar motion to strike out section 4 of article 3. Mr. Prince admitted that a mistake had been made in inserting the section referred to, and he was also of opinion that it would not be indorsed by the people. He regarded it, however, as an independent proposition, which could be stricken out without endangering the srticle.

Mr. Beebe said the Legislature was required to vote by yeas and nays on this article in its entirety, and it would be extremely unsafe to mutiate it in accordance with the verbal opinion of some legal gentlemen. They had no right to assume that the people would not indorse this fourth section. The article was regarded as a complete entity by the last House, and they had no right to separate any portion of it. The action proposed would be nothing but a mere mockery of legislation.

Mr. Weed regarded the section as an insuper-

Mr. Weed regarded the section as an insuper-

Mr. Weed regarded the section as an insuperable objection. It would work great hardships upon the people, and perhaps lead to infortunate complications. He was not opposed to the remainder of the article, but could not vote with this section in it.

Mr. Vedder thought the gentleman from Queens (Mr. Prince) had backed down from the ground occupied by him previously, which was that these articles could not be amended in any way. He thought that the article embodied the principle that the Assembly and Senatorial districts should remain as they are forever. If this section is stricken out we change a principle adopted by the last Legislature. If we change section 4 we radically change the principle of the article and it will embody an entirely different principle. He did not think the section could be touched without endangering the passage or the validity of the article.

article.

Mr. Prince called attention to the fact that this article contained important provisions respecting general and special legislation. He thought there was very little doubt about the safety of the proposed course, but he was willing that the amendment should be committed without instructions, so that ample legal advice might be obtained.

On the final vote the motion to strike out was carried by a large majority.

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The other majority.

In the amendment to article 7 as passed by the Legislature of 1873, paragraph 6, runs as follows:—
"The Legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the Eric Canal, the Oswego Canal, the Casmpjain Canal, the Black River Canal or the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management forever." The Legislature of 1874 strick out the Black River Canal from these conditions, and thus the amendment was not passed in its entirety. But it was clearly proved that the mention of the Black River Canal was done surreptitionsly, and the Clerk's Journals attested the fact to the satisfaction of House and Senate. No court will be likely to entertain a case as regards the invalidity of this amendment, and it may be concluded it is saidly out of the woods.

It may be as well to cite here the exact words of that part of the amendment to article 3 which is so exercising the thoughts of every commercial member of the Legislature and every lobbyist and everybody else who hopes to make money at Albany next winter. Paragraph 18 says:—The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases:—

Changing the names of persons.

Changing the names of persons.
Laying out, opening, aftering, working or discontinuing roads, highways or alleys, or for draining swamps or other low lands. Locating or changing county seats.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal

Incorporating villages.
Providing for election of members of boards of super-

cting, drawing, summoning or impanelling grand

visors.
Selecting, drawing, summoning or impanelling grand or petit jurors.
Regulating the rate of interest on money.
The opening and conducting of elections or designating places of voting.
Creating, increasing or decreasing tees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.
Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.
Granting to any private corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or tranchise whatever.

whatever.
Providing for building bridges, and chartering companies for such purposes, except on the find-on River below Wateriers, and on the kast giver, or over the waters forming part of the boundaries of the State.

iow wateried, and on the last diver, or over the waters forming part of the boundaries of the state.

THE FIRST LOST AMENDMENT.

The amendment to article 5, which was defeated last winter, proposed that the Comptroller and Secretary of State should be chosen at the same general election and for the same term as the Governor; the Attorney and State Engineer and Surveyor to be appointed by the Governor, to hold their offices until the end of the term of the Governor by whom they might be nominated; a superintendent of State Prisons to be appointed by the Governor and hold his office for five years; the Treasurer to be chosen by the Senate and Assembly in joint ballot, and to hold his office for three years; the Leutenant Governor, Comptroller, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer and State Engineer and Surveyor to be Commissioner of the Land Office; the office of Commissioner of the Canal Fund to be abolished and the duties to be performed by the Comptroller; Commissioner of the Canai Fund to be abolished and the duties to be performed by the Comptroller; the Canai Board to consist of the Lieutemant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor and Superintendent of Public Works. A superintendent of public works to be appointed by the Governor, his duries are the execution of all laws relating to the repair and navigation of the canals, and also of those relating to the construction and improvements of the canais. All other persons employed in the care and management of the canais, except collectors of tolis and those in the Department of the State Engineer and Surveyor, to be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, and be subject to removal or suspension by him. appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, and be subject to removal or suspension by him. The Superintendent to periorm all the duties of the Canal Commissioners and Board of Canal Com-

missioners.
This excellent amendment was passed by the Legislature of 1873; was defeated in that of 1874. There was a grand raily of the canal interests, and, through a corrupt combination of democrats

and, through a corrupt combination of democrats and republicans, the proposed measure was killed, not, however, before a vigorous struggle on the part of the few honest reformers in both nouses.

THE SECOND LOST AMENDMENT.

The amendment to article 6, which shared the same fate as the other, proposed that the electors of the several towns should, at their annual town meeting, elect justices of the peace for four years. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, they should hold office for the residue of the unexpired term, their number and classification to be regulated by law. Justices of the peace and judges or justices of inferior courts not of record, and their clerks, might be removed by such courts as might be prescribed. Judicial officers of courts not of record in the several cities of the State, having a population of not less than 300,000, to be appointed record in the several cities of the State, having a population of not less than 300,000, to be appointed by the Governor for four years. All other judicial officers in cities, not otherwise provided for in the article, to be chosen by the electors of cities or appointed by the local authorities.

THE TRUST COMPANY'S TROUBLES.

Further Developments Through the Investigation-Action of the Commis-

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20, 1874. The investigation into the affairs of the New Haven Life and Trust Company by Commissioner Steaman continues. The developments lead to the conclusion that the nominal assets of the company are impaired to the extent of \$400,000: that no portion of the alleged paid up capital of \$100,000 has been paid in, and that the claims for death losses and matured endowments in process of adjustment amount to \$69,000. Several suits have recently been commenced against the com-pany. Commissioner stedman has given the offi-cers until Monday of next week in which to re-review their books, at the expiration of which time if a satisfactory exhibit is not made he will make application to the Court of Probate for the appointment of a trustee.

THE WASHINGTON BURGLARY TRIAL Mr. Smithers' Argument for the Defence-Explanation of Harrington's Connection with Evans' Books. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1874.

The burglary trial was resumed to-day. The Judge announced that he would hold court tomorrow. As Mr. Davidge was still ill Mr. Smithers addressed the jury for the defence. He severely criticised Mr. Columbus Alexander for not having exposed the whole conspiracy when he was ap proached by the men who visited him and thus put a stop to it at once. Harrington and Richards and all concerned supposed that there was some power behind the scheme, and so Harrington placed the books of John O. Evans in the safe to see where they could be traced. Alexander, he

hole plot. Mr. Smithers explained all the mysterious telegrams seriatim, claiming the letters occurring in them related to General Howard and Hopper. He treated them, however, as of little importance. He then closed his argument. Mr. Harrison expressed an intention of address-

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.

Lena Goldsmith, a married woman, thirty years of age, living at No. 130 First avenue, committed suicide by nanging herself with a clothesline at

REPUBLICAN POLITICS.

Rumored Reorganization of the Entire Party.

General Grant, Thurlow Weed, Governor Dix and Senator Conkling Said To Have Been in Council.

The local leaders of the republican party were startled out of their propriety yesterday afternoon by a strange and sudden rumor. Rain pouring straight down, mud ankle-deep, sush in ever deepening pools, and a cold, cutting wind little restraining power over these magnates. They took no notice of the discomforts in the streets, but braving all difficulties and running all risks of rain, mud. slush and cold, nurried from place to place in search of information. delicate, and the minds of leading republicans were very much burdened yesterday. This heaviness of the mental atmosphere deadened the sensitiveness of their persons and they rushed about heedless of surroundings, intent only on one object. All this disturbance, uneasiness and commotion was called into life by a rumor started no one knew how, by whom or where. The rumor said-and it had not changed the quality of its news throughout the day, a rather singular circumstance for a rumor-that an understanding had been arrived at between President Grant, Thurlow Weed, General Dix and Senator Conkling, upon which the reorganization of the republican party was to be made "as soon as Min ister Washburne arrived in Washington," It added that General A: thur was to be requested to give his chair in the Custom House to Mr. Husted, and that Senator Murphy, District Attorney Bliss and John L. Davenport were to be

SACRIFICED TO THE PARTY weal. Who the fortunate successors of these gentlemen were, upon whose shoulders the hopes of the whole organization were in future to be anshored, the rumor did not say; but that only made it the more interesting; for each group and shade cessful. Several messengers were despatched from in town, and when these messengers returned to where they had started from with the information that Dix was in Albany perplexity was doubled and doubt almost gave place to relief.

"Politics makes strange bedfellows," said one political light who made part of a body discussing the situation on the sidewalk in front of the Custom House, "It can't be that there is any truth in this thing," said shother, "for such a combination as they speak of is next to impossible. Governor Dix is thoroughly dissatisfied with Senator Conking, and I very much doubt if he is better pleased with the President." "Well," broke in another, "Governor Dix would come into line for the good of the party, I suppose, as well as another." "You see," said the first speaker, a prominent local republican politician, "the Governor is annoyed with Senator Conking because he attroutes his delest in great part to him and the remainder to the President. Governor Dix wanted the Senator to speak out on the third term question, and the Senator was biding his time. Of course the Governor being a candidate could say nothing on the subject until a late hour in the canyass, but for the party interests he was desirons of seeing the Senator address the Voters and putting the party right in the State on the subject of the Presidential renomination. Mr. Conkling was over cautious, he wanted to remain in the background as long as possible. In other words he did not want to commit amiselt until he knew what the President felt on the subject. General Grant's stubbornhess all through his matter before the last election caused great uneasiness as well as

Loss to his Friends

and republicans everywhere. He was expected to speak up to the last moment, and all arrangements were made with a view to his giving a strong denial to these third term discussions which were going on all over the country. There may be something in this rumor, or course. No one can tell what will happen, but a few days ago it certainly did not look likely. It seems to me carcely probable that President Grant would take any steps now, when where they had started from with the information was in Albany perplexity doubled and doubt almost gave place to relief.

porter. He put no laith whatever in its truth, saying "if anything of the kind had taken place I would have heard of it from headquarters. We may rest assured these gentlemen named as having met have not been together lately. If the President should think fit to call upon me in the interest of the public welfare I am quite ready to comply with his desires. I think, however, you can rely on my assurance there is no loundation in this intelligence."

however, you can rely on my assurance there is no loundation in this intelligence."

Mr. Weed said he had had no interview with the President lately. General Dix he had not seen since Tuesday last, and while everything was possible in life and politics, the state of affairs depicted by the rumors as having occurred and being about to take place were most improbable. "To be sure," said Mr. Weed, "everything is wild; politics are unsettled, and that alone would give rise to many rumors; but I have not seen General Grant for several months, so that, as ar as I am personally concerned, this intelligence is a canard." Last night some of the local lights got an Inkling of what was going forward, and a general excitement and anxiety were the result.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Shade W. Westmoreland for the Murder of William Emberlin-Details of the Crime.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 20, 1874. Shade Woods Westmoreland, after lying in jal1 for more than two years, was executed here today for the murder of William Emberlin on the 24th of May, 1872. Westmoreland had been living in the family of his victim and had, in the absence of the latter, as is alleged, become unduly intimate hearing of the reports current, became violently hearing of the reports current, became violently incensed toward his former friend, and several quarreis ensued, which finally resulted in the murder of the unfortunate husband in the presence of his wife and children. The fact of the killing was not disputed, the claim being set up that it was done in self-defence. The woman was arrested for complicity, but upon examination was discharged, there being no evidence to inculpate her. His trial was put off three times. The first occasion was owing to the prevalence of the choiera, which caused an adjournment of the Court. He was finally tried, found guilty and sentenced to death. An appeal was taken, which was argued at the September Term in Knoxville, resulting in a confirmation of the sentence, and appointing this, the 20th of November, for its execution.

THE EXECUTION.

The execution was witnessed by about 5,000 people. Westmoreland confessed the murder, but said that false swearing had placed him in his present condition and expressed a hope of meeting those who had sworn his life away in the better world. The rope was cut at twenty-five minutes past one P. M., and in ten minutes Westmoreland was pronounced dead. In filteen minutes he was cut down and his remains interred in the City cemetery.

CHARITY AND THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In view of the near approach of

of unprecedented need for charitable relief, I propose that the directors of the American Institute allow the building to be open one week beyond the advertised time for closing, and that they allow the exhibitors to occupy the space now occupied by them without charge; that they allow their goods to remain; that they reduce the admission see twenty-

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

Effect of the New Development on the Question of the East.

Military and Commercial Advantages-Increased Power of the Czar.

A Heavy Blow at the Trade of England.

Only a few weeks ago the Emperor of Russia, whose power within his own dominions is unilm ited, received M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the most enterprising engineer in the world, in a private ward, and they appeared almost equally impressed by the results of the conversation they had had together. The imagination of M. de Lesseps was all on fire, and he had planned a series of public works which would change the face of all the earth if it were carried into execution-and M. de project after he has once conceived it. Difficulties do not frighten him, because he is accustomed to deal with them. He knows perfectly well how money can be raised and how a new scheme can be floated by bold financiering. It is also worthy of note that the credit of all descriptions of Russian paper guaranteed by government is extremely good; and although her currency is subject to awkward fluctuations at times, her five per cent bonds are two and a naif per cent above par according to the last quotations of the Stock Exchanges of Europe. Moreover, it is a fact of which capitalists are well aware, that the Emperor of Russia has full power to pledge the resources of his country to any extent; and, also, that he is an honest man who will keep his en gagements with honorable fidelity. As soon, therefore, as Russia asks for cash to make new railways, whatever sum she requires will be placed unhesitatingly at her service. It may here be observed that, in the year 1860, when the United States had upwards of 30,000 miles of railroad, Russia had barely 1,000 miles. To-day there are already 10,000 miles of rails laid down in Russia against 70,000 in the United States. This progress, or rather abrupt awakening to progress, s in every respect remarkable; the increase during the last decade being tenfold in Russia. while in the United States the length of rallway mileage is nearly doubled. In plain truth, therefore, it is now clear that Russia is determined to possess herself of the highroad between Europe and Indis, and to deprive the old route of its traffic. England does not seem sufficiently aware of this fact, and as she has become accustomed to receive her Indian news through the columns of the NEW YORK HERALD it is doing her a friendly turn to call her attention to it.

THE RUSSIAN RAILROAD SYSTEM is now divided into two great sections. The first comprises the roads running in a northwestern direction towards the southeast. The second embraces those roads which connect the northeastern provinces with the districts of the southwest. Some necessary variations excepted it will be of the Russian Empire have been mapped out into immense squares, producing at a cursory glance something like the effect of a chess board. The remotest parts of the country are thereby brought into unbroken communication with each other, while at the same time all the lines have been centralized at the second metropolis of the Empire. From Moscow no less than six different roads radiate in various directions, although it would appear, after patient examination of the map, that the city of Orei is the most central point of the Czar's dominions. When the great network, which has been planned with consummate engineering skill, is finished-and it has been brought very near to completion-the traveller may go in a straight line from St. Petersburg to the Crimea or to the borders of Persia, while the banks of the river Volga, as well as the base of the Ural Mountains, may be reached with equal tacility.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE GREAT EMPIRE, which has excited so much curiosity and so much speculation, will thus be revealed to the world. The country, often supposed to be wholly barbarons, will be more justly appreciated and its inhabitants better understood. These Rassian railroads have been constructed on a system which evinces much method and forethought. The leading features of it seem to indicate that the national government, which exercises supreme power, is determined to make it felt through the length and breadth of the land, as completely as that of the civic authorities controls the concerns of a small town. Thus a city engineer will lay streets are to be built, and unless he did so every person might think he had a right to erect fancy structures, and we should see nothing but grotesque deformity. The Russian government has wisely decided that there shall be no chance work applied to her means of communication. It has taken care that they shall be devised and carried out with a comprehensive view to the commercial and social interests of the people and that they shall strive for strategic purposes which will render her almost invincible as a military nation, or, at all events, secure from attack. The advantages which Russia has acquired by her political foresight in this direction are truly astounding. An army could be brought burg to any given point with quexampled celerity. Masses of troops could be thrown on either the Prussian or Austrian frontiers simultaneously by six or seven different roads. On the other

AN INVASION OF RUSSIAN TERRITORY. the invading army would necessarily be exposed joined statement, which I have derived from an authentic source, and which deserves the at. tentive perusal of Lord Salisbury—wao is probably the only English Cabinet Minister able to compre. hend its importance—briefly enumerates various roads described in the two sections above mentioned, and conveys an interesting idea of the through traffic which will be shortly established between the extreme terminal points of these iron

The first section comprises the ratiways which commence at the northwestern limits of the Empire and end in a southeast direction :-

pire and end in a southeast direction:—

First.—From Heisingiors (Finiand), with a branch to Tavastenanes, through Viborg to St. Petersburg, and thence to Moscow.

Second—From Riga to Dunaburg, thence to Vitebsk, Smolensk, Urel, Kursk, Knarkov, terminating at Taganrog, in the Sea of Azol.

Thurd.—From Liban to Kowns, thence to Vilna, Pinsk, Zytomvi, Berditchev, Stanislavchez, Baita, terminating at Odessa.

Fourth.—From Vitebsk to Mohylev, Njeselin, Pultava, Simieropol, terminating at Sebastopol.

Firth.—From Eydtkuchnen, connecting with Konligsburg to Binlystock and Bresc-Litewski.

Sixth.—From Novo-Georgierski to Warsaw, Ivangorod, Luolin, Zamosc, Tomaszoh, terminating in the direction of Lemourg, in Austria.

THE SECOND SECTION OF RUSSIAN RAILWAYS

comprises the following roads:-First-From St. Petersburg to Narva, Revel and First—From St. Petersburg to Narva, Revel and Baltic ports.

Second—From St. Petersburg to Dunaburg, Vilna, Grodas, Bialystock, Warsaw, Skierniwicz, Radomsk, Czenstochswa and Szerakowo. At these points connections are made with the Silesian and Austrian lines. At Skierniwicz there is a branch connecting with Thorn (Prussia); and at Vilna there is a connection through Kowno with Kenigsburg.

Third—From Moscow to Smolensk, thence to Monylev, Minsk and Breac-Litewski, terminating at Warsaw.

Fourth—From Moscow to Toula, thence to Orel, where the line connects with that described in section 1, No. 2.

Fifth—From Kozloi to Griazi, and thence to Orel, to Woronetz and to Zarizyn on the River Volga.

o Woronetz and to Zarizzo on the River Voiga.

Sixth—From Kursk to Kijew and Casatin., there
connecting with line 3, section 1.

Serenth—From Charkof to Kremenchug, to Balta,
hence to Nikolaieff and Kherson.

Eighth—From Stanislavchez to Volostchinsk, on
he bootler on Chansiavchez to Volostchinsk,

Eighth—From Stanislavchez to Volostenasa, on the borders of Galicia.

Annth—From Balta and Odessa, via Terespol, Bend, Kissenev, to Yassy, Moldavia.

Tenth—From Kovno to Brody.

Eleventh—From Kowel to Lublin and Kielce,

terminating at Radomsk, where the line is joined to that or Kursk.

It does not require much military genius to com prehend the enormous power which will henceforth be wielded by Russia; nor is it necessary to have an intimate knowledge of strategy in order to estimate the advantages she will possess in case of war with any of her neighbors. Moreover, it is idle to suppose that the benefits she will be rive from the ratiway system are purely of a muitary character. Commercial and local interests have been considered with scrupulous good faith. The Russian people will participate fully in the the means of communication open to them, and it is in vain to deny that a vital blow has been struck at the trade of England.

THE GREAT MILITARY POWER.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera-"Mignon."

Mile. Albani appeared at the Academy of Music last evening, giving her final impersonation of the heroine of Thomas' opera. The familiar numbers of the title rôle received unusual care at her hands, and in every scene her acting was charm ing. In the first concerted piece which follows the entry of Guglielmo, the prayer, "Santa Virgine Maria," was full of childrike devotion, and contrasted with the brilliant roulades of the heartless, designing actress, Fi ina. In the touching descrip tion of her native land, "Non conosci it bel suol," and in the "Swallows" duet the tender feeling of Mignon was well portrayed by Mile. Albani. In the second act the toilet scene, including the well known "Styrienne," was mill of artiess gayery and innocent coquerry. The despair and lealousy of Mignon in the third act, when she contemplates suicide, were forcible and natural and devoid of mere staginess. Very beautiful, also, was the tyric and dramatic pleture presented in the last scene by Mile. Albam, of Mignon's return to her ancestral home. Mile. Helibron, who undertook the "olde of Finna, was evidently laboring under the effects of filmess, as her voice was weaker than usual. She managed, however, to secure an encore in the Polacca. Miss Cary, Debassin, Florini and Scolara appeared as Federico, Guglielmo, Lorario and Laertes, and filled the roles in the same manner as at the first representation of the opera this season. No operatic performance will be given at the Academy of Music to-day, the Mass being indefinitely postponed. On Sunday evening "Il Trovatore" will be saing at the Grand Opera House, and the programme for the week at the Academy is as follows:—Monday, "Ernant;" Wednesday, "Lohengrin;" with Mile. Albani as Elsa, Miss Cary as Ortrad, Carpi as Lohengrin, Del Puente as Frederick, Scolara as the King and Han as the Herald; Thursday, "Il Barbiere di Sevigha:" Friday, "Lohengrin;" Saturday, arewell matinée. On Saturday inguit, November 28. Verdi's "Requiem Mass" will be presented in Brookiya, and on the following evening there will be likely a performance of "Don Giovanni" at the Grand Opera House, On Monday, Koyember 30, the company appear in Philadelphia. scene, including the well known "Styrienne," was

The Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Last night Sterling Coyne's brilliant comedy, "Everybody's Friend," was produced at this house. The uniavorable state of the weather was felt in the attendance. Mr. James Lewis, who undertook the rôle of Major Wellington de Boots, made quite a success. He was as amusing as ever in the character of the gallant militiaman, who feared nothing but his wife. The cast included Miss Davenport as the Widow Swansdown, Miss Jewett as Mrs. Fellx Featherly and Mrs. Gibert as Mrs. Wellington de Boots. It is needless to say that the representation gave infinite pleasure to the audience, who langued heartily as point after point of the droil situations were unrolled. The piece was simply put on as a "stop gap" to fill up the time for the production of Mr. Boucleauit's play of the "Heart of Mid-Lothiau," which will be produced this evening with a remarkably powerful cast. This remarkable drama never had a better chance of being weil presented, as each of the rôles will be filled by an artist of merit.

Mrs. Conway's Theatre. The engagement of Miss Clara Morris at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre has proved a success. Last evening, the last but one of per engagement, "Camille" was presented on the bill, and drew s house crowded in every part. Upon Miss Morris in the principal rôle centred all the interest of the audience—an interest sustained with increasing intensity from the opening of the piece to the denouement, which represents the close of the ephemeral life, wild and sad, of the heroine. Generally the subsidary characters in the piece were very well represented. The only exception to the complete enjoyment of a very appreciative audience was in the acting of the second character in the piece, Armand Duval. With Miss Morris, however, continually present, the drawback was not much feit. of the audience-an interest sustained with

Matinces.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.-The first matinée performance of Mr. Boucicault's great play, "The Shaughraun," will be given this alternoon. It is the hit of the season, and every night since its production Wallack's Theatre has been crowded with enthusiastic audiences.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson appears at the matinée performance at this house in Boucicauit's ever popular play, "Rip Van

THE LYCEUM.—The Emily Soldene troupe will sing Lecocq's delightful opera bouffe, "La Fille de Madame Angot," in English. This company is the production of "Madame Angot's Daughter"

this pleasant little house is nightly crowded. THE FIFTH AVENUE .- The "School for Scandal." which has proved so successful, will be presented at the matinée performance in this theatre for the last time this season.

STEINWAY HALL .- The last matinee of Maccabe's very clever monologue performance will be given this afternoon. The departure of this amusing and refined entertainment will be re gretted by a large portion of the public, who have enjoyed many hearty laughs without being sub-

jected to vulgarrity.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—"Camille" will be played at the matinée performance at this house, with Miss Clara Morris in the title role.

THE PARK THEATRE .- "The Guded Age" still remains the attraction at this house. Colonel Sellers will be delighted to see his iriends at the matinée entertainment.
Woop's Museum.-"Little Rifle" and "The

Three Thieves" will furnish intellectual entertainment to the audience at the matince performance at this house.

and a real scalp dance may satisfy their curiosity by attending the matinée performance at this

OLYMPIC .- "A Trip Round New York" and a wide selection of variety performance will be given at the matinée to-day. THE ROMAN HIPPODROME .- The "Grand Congress

of Nations" comes to an end at the Hippodrome to-day, as a new pageant will be produced on Monday. The usual matinée performance takes

place to-day.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The chief attraction at the matinee to-day will be Hart and Harrigan in their new Irish buriesque, "The Cinnceys," in which they introduce a new song, "The Day We Cele-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. -The sable minstrels will give their usual family entertainment at the

matinee to-day.

THE GLOBE.—"The Lakes of Killarney" and a

variety entertainment will make up the matinee performance at this house. THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS .- A family matiice will be given to-day. "Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works" will be the great attraction.

TONY PASTOR'S .- "The Flower Girl of New York" and Tony Pastor specialties at the matines to-day

ART NOTES.

Mr. W. T. Richards is going to reside at Newport.

Mr. S. W. Perry has returned to his studio with collection of figure pieces more or less advanced. There will be sixteen figures in Mr. J. B. irving's cture of "Cardinal Woisey and His Court Fool." Mr. J. G. Brown has returned from Huntingdon, He is engaged upon some out of door

Winslow Homer exhibited some very choice ketones in water color at the Century Club, which

have been purchased by Mr. S. P. Avery.

A review exhibition of works of American art uring the past fifty years is discussed among the directors of the Academy of Design.

The Konn collection of cabinet pictures now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms contains some of the finest examples of art seen for many

LET US HAVE PEACE.

North Carolina Salutes Massachusetts and New York.

THE LATE DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.

The Era of Real Peace and Reconstruction.

MURFREESBOROUGH, N. C., Nov. 16, 1874. The North Carolin ans are not specially demonstrative. They are not given to explosions of enthusiasm. They possess, in an eminent degree, the discreet virtue of conservatism-that inertia which, in politics no less than physics, is force in its highest form. Resistance, rather than action, is the strong element in their character. Not to refer to the oft-quoted tarainess of North Carolina's original entrance into the federal Union, hea entire recent history illustrates this peculiar, dis tinctive quality of her people. It was not until she found herself between the upper and nether milistones of Virginia and South Carolina that she submitted to secession as a geographical necessity. Her opposition to the administration party of the Confederate States was marked, persevering and unyleiding throughout the war. Her prominent men, foremost among whom at one time was Governor Vance, with the full accord of the mass of her citizens, maintained a sturdy and resolute resistance to the pet measures of Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet, such as the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the subordination of the civil to the military power; and this John Hampden spirit had all the vigor of an imperturbable and impassive obstinacy. The late democratic and liberal republican suc-

cesses in the Northern and Western States-so sweeping, so unprecedented, so unexpectedhave, however, deeply stirred the serene equanimity of old Rip Van Winkle. While there have been demonstrations of mingled amazement and rejoicing only at Wilmington, and, perhaps, a few other points in the State, when the adjuncts of ordnance and sky-rockets and brass band music were invoked, and, while our conservative party journals have not crowed very lustily or loudly, the revolt of the Northern voters finds its best response in a deep and hearty sentiment, which crops out everywhere, of gratitude for the great deliverance which has been wrought. You see this by mingling and talking with the people. The revolution is resurrection of angry and disappointed soreheads and their adherents against the President and his officeholders, but as a genuine new departure in the politics of the nation, whose results are per-

and their adherents against the President and his officeholders, but as a genuine new departure in the politics of the nation, whose results are permanent and full of beneficent prophecy for the South and for the whole nation.

RESCRECTION OF FEDERAL PATRIOTISM.

I find in my conversations with men of every degree—memoers of Congress and men whose "post of honor" has been and always will be "a private station," professional and business men—that the most noticeable feature of the result of the "lection is a resurrection of dead dederal patriotism. North Carolina was, belore the war, one of the most Union-loving of all the States—the sharp antithesis, in this regard, of her Palmetto neighbor. This strong attachment was not utterly extinguished even by the four grim and gory years of the rebellion. All through that dark quadrennium, there were movements lavorable to the old Union, not only on the eastern borders, hard by the national military lines, but in the remote interior. The accounts of these movements printed in the Northera journals were in many cases exaggerated and sometimes apochryphal; but there was a good deal of fire as werl as smoke. It was after Appomatox that the mortan thrusts were dealt to yet lingering but very sick Southern Unionism. The sudden invasion of insolent and greedy carpet-baggers that signalized the epoch of reconstruction; the banding together in secret and oath-bound concaves, called by a miserable and most uniortunate misnomer "Union Leaguers." of ignorant, brutal and barbarous olacks with the very meanest of "mean whites;" the bromulgation of strange and inexplicable orders as rules of law and evidence by Generals Camby and Supreme Court judges to the promulgation of strange and inexplicable orders as rules of law and evidence by Generals Camby and Supreme Court judges to their tramps in trying to give it proper exposition; the magnificently colossal plunderings of the Littlefield and Swepson ring, which not only emptied the State Treasury of the money exposition; the magnifice

weeks ago. There were no "outrages," but it was getting uncomfortable for Northern men, whether republicans of not. All this is now changed. The hatred engendered, not by the war, out by the dismal decade which succeeded it, are disappearing like a dissolving view. Our own election victory in August was a defance rather than an overture—not an advance, but a menace. It was the culmination of an antinational feeling, aggravated by repeated wrongs and an intolerable accumulation of manifold and multiform injuries of which the threatened 'vill rights bill was the crowing insult. Had the republican commonwealths of the North and West seen us and gone ten or more better on the other since, this sentiment of hate would have been tenfold intensified. But the spectacle which meets our eyes, in the magnificent magnanimity in which New York, Pennsylvania and especially Massachusetts, have pronounced their emphatic condemnation of the cruel coercive policy of the administration toward the South, which is the way we interpret the result, has reached our hearts, exoreised the demons of entiry, hatred and all uncharitableness, and admitted in their stead those "octer angels of our nature" which Lincoln once predicted. Again North Carolina answers to the old Bay Nate, as she did in 1776. Her new Governor, William Gaston, bears the identical name of one of North Carolina's noblest and mosy honored statesmen of the past. Complete and ample recognition is given here to the fact that the great victories of the 3d of November are not purely democrate triumphs. We do not look at it that "wee democrates have whipped you republicans." The least informed among us grow that the result is mainly due to the liberal or independent republicans, we call ourselves not democrate have your and the second of the past. Complete and ample recognition is given here to the fact that the great victories of the 3d of November are not purely democrate triumphs. We do not look at it nat twee democrates have we will be more the second of the past. The s

shall prevail.

I learn that the national Thanksgiving, which as been given the go-by altogether heretofore it this State, as throughout the South, will this year be generally observed. There is also a kind its leeing toward the Phinadelphia Centennial.